

PRASOV, L.Z.,kand.tekhn.nauk

Determining train load by the heating up of traction engines.
(MIRA 12:4)
Transp.stroi. 9 no.3:45-47 Mr '59.
(Railroads--Train load)

PRASOV, L.Z., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Norms of operational expenditures in case of diesel traction
on 750 mm gauge railroad lines. Trudy LIIZHT no.180:19-25
'61. (MIRA 15:7)

(Railroads--Cost of operation)

PRASOV, L.Z., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent.

Determining operating costs in comparing local route variations
for railroad lines in field conditions. Sbor.LIIZHT no.150:10-24
'56.
(Railroads—Cost of construction)

PRASOV, L.Z., kand.tekhn.nauk

Determining the speed of trains within a section. Transp. stroi.
10 no.11:61 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Railroads--Train speed)

VORONIN, M.I., docent; GAVRILOV, V.I., docent; KALISH, V.I., assistant;
PRASOV, L.Z., docent; VOZNESENSKIY, G.D., docent, kand.tekhn.nauk;
ZHABOTINSKAYA, L.P., assistant, kand.tekhn.nauk; ISAKOV, I.M., docent,
kand.tekhn.nauk; LAZEBNIKOV, Yu.S., docent, kand.tekhn.nauk;
PROTSENKO, A.I., assistant

Manual on the design of railroads. Transl. struk. 74 no. 4, 1977
je '64.

Through the pages of foreign magazines. abit. 35-50
(Mkh) 18-2)

1. Leningradskiy ordena Lenina institut inzhenerov zhelezno-dorozhnogo transporta imeni akademika V.N.Obratsova (for Voronin, Gryaznov, Kuznetsov, Frunze). 2. Novosibirskiy institut inzhenerov zhelezno-dorozhnogo transporta (for Voznesenskiy, Zhabotinskaya, Isakov, Lazebnikov, Protsenko).

SHUMAKOV, V.F., inzhener; PRASOV, N.M., inzhener; ABAYEV, V.M., inzhener po
trudu; VOL'PITER, B.V., inzhener-teplotekhnik; MALAKHOVSKIY, L.A.; MIKHNO,
B.P.

Mechanizing slag removal from slag pockets in open-hearth furnaces. Metal-
lurg no.9:14-19 S '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1. Starshiy inzhener tekhnicheskogo otdela Metallurgicheskogo zavoda imeni
Voroshilova (for Malakhovskiy). 2. Starshiy konstruktor proyektogo otdela
Metallurgicheskogo zavoda imeni Voroshilova (for Mikhno).
(Metallurgical plants--Equipment and supplies)

SHUSTOV, G.I.; PRASOV, Ye.M.

Using noncontact elements in the automatic system of bunker
charging. Avtom.i prib. no.3:3-6 J1-S '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Ural'skoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta mekhanicheskoy obrabotki poleznykh iskopayemykh.
(Ore dressing—Equipment and supplies)
(Electronic control)

DUNAYEV, F.N., DRUZHININ, V.V.; MALEV, N.S.; PRASOVA, T.I.

Effect of thermomechanical treatment on specific losses,
coercive force, and the magnetostriction of E330 steel.

Fiz. met. i metalloved. 20 no.3:458-460 S '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M.Gor'kogo
i Verkh-Isetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.

DRUZHININ, V.V.; KAZADZHAN, L.B.; PRASOVA, T.I.

Dependence of additional losses for eddy currents on grain size
in fine-grained electrical steel. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 13
no.4:635-636 Ap '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Verkh-Isetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Steel--Electric properties) (Domain structure)

S/048/62/C26/002/001/032
B106/2112

AUTHORS: Druzhinin, V. V., and Prasova, T. I.

TITLE: Dependence of eddy current losses on magnetic structure of
electrotechnical steel

PERIODICAL: Akademika nauk SSSR. Izvestiya Seriya fizicheskaya
v. 26, no. 2, 1962, 276-279

TEXT: The dependence of the eddy current losses on the domain size in
electrotechnical steels with different silicon content was experimentally
examined. The anisotropy of the eddy current losses in textured and
rolled steels with different magnetic texture was studied, too. Experi-
ments were made with $B = 10,000$ gauss, $f = 50$ cps. The eddy losses were
determined from the difference between the power-metrically measured
overall losses and the hysteresis losses as determined from the steady-state
hysteresis loop. The after-effect losses were not taken into account
since they are very low in finely grained silicon steel. With large
grain size the non-hysteresis losses were all counted to the eddy losses.
The grain size in the specimens was different. Thus, the domain width is
indicated by a circled '2'.

Card 1/3

S/048/62/026/002/C1.1/2
B106/B112

Dependence of eddy current...

the demagnetized state was determined in each case by the powder method. The domain widths of crystallites of equal dimensions were determined at 15-20 grains; their average was taken as the result. Investigations with hot-rolled converter steel that an increase of the grain surface by 100 times entails an increase in domain width by 10 times. The eddy losses become about twice as high. Consequently there is a definite relationship between the eddy losses and the domain width. Converter steel which has a relatively coarse granulation (500 grains per mm²) showed a slight dependence of the eddy losses on the domain width. In contrast to the statements of various publications this dependence is not linear in this case, but this may be due to the different conditions of production. The anisotropy of the eddy losses was found to be highly dependent on the magnetic texture of the steel. American cold-rolled steel differs from 3330 (E330) steel in a noticeable magnetic texture which is reflected in the value of the saturation magnetostriiction when the specimen is magnetized along the lamination. This difference leads to a large difference in the anisotropy of the eddy losses: the ratio P_{\perp}/P_{\parallel} of

Card 2/3

Dependence of eddy current...

S/048/62/026/002/021/032
B106/B112

is 2.5 for American steel, but only about 1.5 for E330 steel.
Conclusions: Increasing grain size is a possible way of increasing the magnetic characteristics of electrotechnical steel. Such procedure will promote magnetization which will entail increase in permeability and decrease in coercive force. Broadening of the domains with increasing grain size leads to a decrease in the hysteresis losses and increase in eddy losses. The most favorable grain size is such at which the sum of hysteresis and eddy losses attains a minimum. K. M. Polivanov (Ref. 2: Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz., 12, no. 2, 98 (1948)) is mentioned. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 7 references: 4 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: Williams X., Shockley B., Kittel C., Phys. Rev., 80, 6 (1950); Pry R. H., Bean C. P., J. Appl. Phys., 29, no. 3, 532 (1958); Hu H., Wiener G., J. Appl. Phys., no. 4 (1959).

ASSOCIATION: Verkh-Isetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Upper Iset' Metallurgical Plant)

Card 3/3

PRASOVA, T I.

71

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

307/5526

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po magnitnoy strukture ferromagnetikov,
Krasnoyarsk, 1958.

Magnitnaya struktura ferromagnetikov; materialy Vsesoyuznogo
soveshchaniya, 10 - 16 iyunya 1958 g., Krasnoyarsk (Magnetic
Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances; Materials of the All-Union
Conference on the Magnetic Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances,
Held in Krasnoyarsk 10 - 16 June, 1958) Novosibirsk, Izd-vo
Sibirsogo otd. AN SSSR, 1960. 249 p. Errata slip inserted.
1,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki Sibirskego
otdeleniya. Komissiya po magnetizmu pri Institute fiziki metallov
OFM.

Resp. Ed.: L. V. Kirenskiy, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical
Sciences; Ed.: R. L. Dudnik; Tech. Ed.: A. F. Mazurova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for researchers in
ferromagnetism and for metal scientists.

Card 1/11

71

Magnetic Structure (Cont.)

SOV/5526

COVERAGE: The collection contains 38 scientific articles presented at the All-Union Conference on the Magnetic Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances, held in Krasnoyarsk in June 1958. The material contains data on the magnetic structure of ferromagnetic materials and on the dynamics of the structure in relation to magnetic field changes, elastic stresses, and temperature. According to the Foreword the study of ferromagnetic materials had a successful beginning in the Soviet Union in the 1930's, was subsequently discontinued for many years, and was resumed in the 1950's. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword	3
Shur, Ya. S. [Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR - Institute of Physics of Metals, AS USSR, Sverdlovsk]. On the Magnetic Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances	5

Card 2/11

3

Magnetic Structure (Cont.)

SOV/5526

D'yakov, G. P. [Fizicheskiy fakul'tet MGU - Physics Department of the Moscow State University]. Accounting for the Domain Structure in the Calculation of Magnetostriiction 21

Kirenskiy, L. V., and M. K. Savchenko [Institut fiziki SO AN SSSR - Institute of Physics, Siberian Branch AS USSR, Krasnoyarsk]. On the Spatial Distribution of the Domain Structure in Ferromagnetic Substances 25

Druzhinin, V. V., and T. I. Prasova [Verkh-Isetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod - Verkh-Isetskiy Metallurgical Plant]. On the Application of the Powder-Figure Method to the Study of the Magnetic Properties of Transformer Steel 29

Kirenskiy, L. V., and I. F. Degtyarev [Institute of Physics, Siberian Branch AS USSR, Krasnoyarsk]. Temperature Dependence of the Domain Structure in Crystals of Iron Silicide 33

Card 3/11

DRUZHININ, V.V.; PRASOVA, T.I.

Dependence of losses due to eddy currents on the magnetic
structure of electrical steel. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz.
(MIRA 15:2)
26 no.2:276-279 F '62.

1. Verkh-Isetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Electric currents, Eddy)
(Steel—Magnetic properties)

L 26647-66 E^{WT(m)}/E^{WA(d)}/T/E^{WP(t)} IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP5025334

SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/65/020/003/0458/0460

AUTHOR: Dunayev, F. N.; Druzhinin, V. V.; Malev, N. S.; Prasova, T. I.

ORG: Ural State University im. A. M. Gor'kij(Ural'skiy gosuniversitet); Verkh-Isetskiy Metallurgical Plant(Verkh-Ietskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod)

TITLE: The effect of thermomechanical treatment on specific losses, on coercive force and on magnetostriction

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 20, no. 3, 1965, 458-460

TOPIC TAGS: magnetostriction, steel, metal heat treatment, magnetic coercive force, plastic deformation/ E330 steel

ABSTRACT: The effect of thermomechanical treatment on the specific losses, coercive force, and magnetostriction of cold-rolled steel E330 has been studied, and the causes contributing to these changes have been investigated. The specific losses P10/50 were measured by means of a wattmeter. Repeated heating decreases P10/50, coercive force H_c, and magnetostriction γ_s . The higher the temperature of heating the greater the decrease. The cause of this change is basically due to the change of texture with temperature increase, since the energy ratio of the anisotropic form changes. The decrease of γ_s during thermochemical treatment

UDC: 538.272

50

B

Z

Card 1/2

L 26647-66

ACC NR: AP5025334

confirms the increase of magnetic texture, and thus is the direct cause of specific losses. The increase of $P_{10/50}$, γ_s and H_c is caused by the partial destruction of the magnetic texture as a result of plastic deformation of these samples which begins at this load capacity. At 800°C no decrease of $P_{10/50}$ and γ_s is observed as a result of thermochemical treatment. A load of 0.25 kg/mm^2 will cause some increase of these values, and therefore it must be the optimum load for this temperature. Orig. art. has: 2 fig. and 1 table.

SUB CODE:11,20/ SUBM DATE: 26Aug64/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

S/196/61/000/011/006/042
E194/E155

AUTHORS: Druzhinin, V.V., and Prasova, T. I.
TITLE: The use of powder patterns to investigate the magnetic properties of transformer steel
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika no.11, 1961, 2, abstract 11B 7. (Symposium "Magnetic structure of ferromagnetics", Novosibirsk, Sib. otd. AN SSSR, 1960, 29-32)
TEXT: Use of the powder pattern method to study transformer steel showed that in fine-grained sheet steel the domain size is 5-10 times smaller than in coarse-grained. The presence of non-metallic inclusions in the steel causes the formation of additional domains which retard the processes of magnetisation and demagnetisation, and also make the domains smaller and curve the boundaries between them. Irregularity of magnetisation was observed between the grains and within the grains and this may be one of the causes of increased eddy-current losses in coarse-grained electrical sheet steel.

Card 1/2

The use of powder patterns to ...
7 literature references.

S/196/61/000/011/006/042
E194/E155

ASSOCIATION: Verkh-Isetskiy metallurgich. zav.
(Verkh-Iset' Metallurgical Plant)
Abstractor's note: Complete translation.

Card 2/2

PRASOVA, T. I.

(Verkh-Isetskiy Metallurgical Plant)

"The Application of the Method of Powder Patterns to the Study of the Magnetic Properties of Transformer Steel" (work carried out with cooperation of V. V. Druzhinin)

paper presented at the All-Union meeting on Magnetic Structure of Ferromagnetics June 1958, in Krasnoyarsk. Meeting sponsored by Inst. of Physics, Acad. Sci. USSR, and Comm. for Magnetism, Dept Phys-Math Sci, AS USSR,

SHUBIN, G.N. [deceased]; DRUZHININ, V.V.; KOROLEVA, V.A.; PRASOVA, T.I.;
SHERSTYUK, M.I.; KURENNYKH, L.K.

Effect of carbon on the magnetic properties of electrical steel.
Stal' 21 no.5:445-448 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Verkh-Isetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Steel—Magnetic properties)

Prass, B.Yu.

LYASKOVSKAYA, Yuliya Nazarovna; PIUL'SKAYA, Valentina Iosifovna; GOLAND,
B.Ya., spetsred.: PRASS, B.Yu., vedushchiy red.

[Methods for investigating the oxidative spoiling of fats] Metody
issledovaniia okislitel'noi porchi zhirov. Moskva, GOSINTI, 1960.
(MIRA 13:6)
51 p.

(Oils and fats) (Oxidation)

MINOV'YEV, A.I., PRASS, B.Yu., spetsaredaktor; RESH, G.S., redaktor;
GOTLIK, E.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Technology of common and iodized salt] Tekhnologiya vyvarochnoi i
iodirovannoi soli. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1957. 85 p.
(Salt) (MLRA 10:9)

PRASS, N.

Secretary of Molotov Oblast Committee of Communist Party, Molotovskaya Grid. wrote about Molotov Telephone Equipment plant.

SWIET SOURCE: N: RAVDA, NO. 356, 22 Dec. '51, Moscow, ABSTRACTED IN USAF "INTELLIGENCE
FLAND", ON FILE IN LIBRARY OF COMINT, AIR INFORMATION DIVISION, REPORT NO. 113435
UNCLASSIFIED.

PRASS, B.

Baskunchak Lake. p. 264. (GEOGRAFIA W SZKOLE, Warszawa, Vol. 7, no. 5, Sept./Oct. 1954)
SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 4, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

BELOBORODOV, V.V.; CHUDNOVSKAYA, M.A.; KOLYGIN, A.L., spets.red.;
PRASS, B.Yu., vedushchiy red.

[Improvement of the process of micelles distillation in the
oil extraction industry] Uluchshenie protsessa distilliatsii
mistselly v masloekstraktionnom proizvodstve. Moskva, Gosinti,
1959. 17 p. (MIRA 13:6)
(Oil industries) (Micelles)

PRASTALO, Zarko, prof. dr.

Laryngeal carcinoma. Med.glasn. 9 no.2-3 55-59 Feb.Mar '55.

1.Otolaringoloska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu
(Upravnik prof. dr Z.Prastralov)
(LARYNX, neoplasms)

PR ASTAHC LARKC

- Subject: [REDACTED] Re: [REDACTED] No. 227-13
1. Requests are being submitted under FOIA
by [REDACTED].
2. Requests concern [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
3. Requests concern [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
4. Requests concern [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
5. Requests concern [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
6. Requests concern [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
7. Requests concern [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
8. Requests concern [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
9. Requests concern [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

PRASTALO, Zarko, dr.

Two cases of rhinoscleroma in Bosnia. Med. arh., Sarajevo 8 no.2:
3-8 Mar-Apr 54.

1. Otolaringoloska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu.
(RHINOSCLEROMA, ther.)

HANO, Jozef; GIELDANOWSKI, Jerzy; KEDZIERSKA, Lidia; PRASSTOWSKI, Mieczyslaw

Comparative studies of tranquilizing drugs. Arch. immun. ther.
exp. 13 no.4:440-460 '65.

1. Department of Pharmacology, Institute of Immunology and
Experimental Therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw
and Department of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, Wroclaw.

ACC NR: AP6035673

(A,N)

SOURCE CODE: P0/0100/66/014/005/0662/0669

AUTHOR: Prastowski, W^{iesław} (Wroclaw); Zak, A^{lfred} (Wroclaw)

ORG: Department of Pharmacology, Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw

TITLE: Central action of new barbituric acid derivatives

SOURCE: Archivum immunologiae et therapiae experimentalis, v. 14,
no. 5, 1966, 662-669

TOPIC TAGS: ~~nervous system~~, drug effect, barbituric acid,
~~hypnotic~~, ~~immunity mouse~~, toxicity

ABSTRACT: The data presented in Tables 1-3 show respectively the chemical structure, toxicity and neuromuscular effects of a series of N-substituted, alkyl- or alkylaryl-substituted barbituric acid derivatives, all of which possessed hypnotic and/or sedative, but not tranquilizing, properties. N-substituted derivatives showed similar action regardless of the radical. They did not affect strychnine poisoning and were not caffeine antagonists. The 5-substituted compounds exerted hypnotic action and diminished spontaneous mobility of mice. Toxicity increased when the hydroxyethyl radical of the cyclohexyl or pyridyl ring was in the beta position. Some compounds protected against strychnine.

Card 1/4

ACC NR: AP 6035673

Table I. Chemical structure of the studied preparations

		R ₁	R ₂	R ₃
		CO	C	
		N-CO'	R ₂	
A	I	-CH ₃	-CH ₃	-CH ₂ -CH-CH ₃
	II	-CH ₃	-CH ₃	-CH ₂ -CH-CH ₃
	III	-CH ₂ -CH ₃ OH	-CH ₃	H
B	IV	-CH ₂ -CH ₃ OH	-CH ₃	H
	V	-CH ₂ -CH ₃ OH-N	-CH ₃	H
C	VI	-CH ₂ -CH=CH ₂ Br	-CH=CH-CH ₃	H
	VII	-CH ₂ -CH=CH ₂ OCH ₃	-CH=CH-CH ₃	H
D	VIII	-CH ₂ -C(CH ₃) ₂ -CH ₃ OH	-CH ₃	H
	IX	-CH ₂ -C(CH ₃) ₂ -CH ₃ OH	-CH ₃	H

Card 2/4

ACC NR: AP6035673

Table 2. Toxicity and hypnotic properties of the studied preparations

Preparation	DL ₅₀ (mg/kg)	DH ₅₀ (mg/kg)	Narcotic coefficient (DH ₅₀ : DL ₅₀)
I	650	405	0.62
II	225	140	0.68
III	>4000	—	—
IV	1125	914	0.81
V	1565	1270	0.81
VI	1000	375	0.37
VII	325	325	1.0
VIII	1313	1313	1.0
IX	2280	—	—

Table 3. Influence of the studied preparations on spontaneous mobility in mice

Preparation	Dose	Movements of mice (as percentages of controls)
I	1/5 DL ₅₀	82
II	1/10 DL ₅₀	238
III	1/5 DL ₅₀	50
IV	1/5 DL ₅₀	36
V	1/5 DL ₅₀	40
VI	1/10 DL ₅₀	134
VII	1/5 DL ₅₀	135
VIII	1/5 DL ₅₀	35
IX	1/5 DL ₅₀	45

Control	tylose	100
---------	--------	-----

Card 3 / 4

ACC NR: AP6035673

nine and others against cardiazole. Derivatives containing an allyl radical in position 5 plus another radical increased spontaneous mobility in mice, potentiated chlorpromazine catalepsy, failed to protect against amphetamine and did not affect caffiene stimulation in mice. Compounds VIII and IX possessed no hypnotic activity, diminished spontaneous mobility and mobility in caffiene stimulated mice, did not protect against amphetamine and was a successful strychnine antagonist. Distinct synergism with chloral hydrate and evipan was observed. Orig. art. has: 5 tables.

[W.A. 50]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 00Sep65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 005

Card 4/4

I. 23359-66 EWT(1)/T JK
ACC NR: AP5024611 (A)

SOURCE CODE: PO/0100/65/013/004/0440/0460

AUTHOR: Hano, J.; Gieldanowski, J.; Kedzierska, L.; Prastowski, W.

ORG: Pharmacology Department, Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy,
Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw; Pharmacology Department, School of Medicine,
Wroclaw

TITLE: Comparative studies of tranquillizing drugs *(b) 1/2*

SOURCE: Archivum immunologiae et therapiae experimentalis, v. 13, no. 4, 1965,
440-460

TOPIC TAGS: neuroleptic, tranquilizer, tranquillizing drug, ataractic, psycho-analeptic, antidepressant, promazine, taxilan, meprobamate, mephenesine, azacyclonol, hydroxyzine, ectylurea, methylpentynol carbamate, ipronal, pipadrol, imipramine, drug test, pharmacological test, drug effect

ABSTRACT: Twelve classic psychotropic drugs were used in seeking a drug test method for rapid elimination of chemical compounds which do not possess desired psychotropic properties, and approximate evaluation of those which do. These were: promazine, taxilan, meprobamate, mephenesine, azacyclonol, hydroxyzine, ectylurea, methylpentynol carbamate, preparation D₁H (ipronal), preparation D₁ (5-allyl-5-(β-hydroxy-γ-iodopropyl) barbituric acid), pipradrol, and imipramine. Each drug was studied in mice with the following five tests: 1) reversed Burn-Hobbs test,

Card 1/2

L 23359-66

ACC NR: AP5024611

2) inclined plane test, 3) roller cage test, 4) "chimney" climbing test, and 5) spontaneous motility. All but the first measure motor efficiency. The reversed Burn-Hobbs test of the effect of amphetamine on psychotropic drug toxicity unexpectedly showed that amphetamine increases toxicity of all neuroleptic and ataractic drugs (except taxilon, methylpentynol carbamate, ipronal, and preparation D) but decreases the toxicity of imipramine. Caffeine increases the toxicity of imipramine but decreases the toxicity of pipradrol. The ability of the tests to differentiate different types of psychotropic activity was studied. The reversed Burn-Hobbs test seemed to differentiate between antimaniacal and antidepressant tranquillizers. The minor tranquillizers meprobamate and mephenesine, showed strong activity in the motor tests, while the other tranquilizing drugs and piprodrol and imipramine had weaker and briefer effects. The climbing test sharply distinguished between depressants and stimulants. The actographic method allowed classification of the studied drugs in four groups. It was concluded that the tests studied, (except the inclined plane test) do allow preliminary assessment of the nature and duration of action of psychotropic drugs, but should be supplemented by general pharmacologic tests to determine spinal and muscular components of their activity.

SUB CODE: 06, 15/ SUBM DATE: none/ OTH REF: 005/

Card 2/2 LC

POLAND

PO/0100/66/014/005/0662/0669

AUTHOR: Prastowski, Wieslaw (Wroclaw); Zak, Aleksander (Wroclaw)

ORG: Department of Pharmacology, Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw

TITLE: Central action of new barbituric acid derivatives

SOURCE: Archivum immunologiae et therapiæ experimentalis, v. 14,
no. 5, 1966, 662-669

TOPIC TAGS: nervous system drug, drug effect, barbituric acid, mouse, toxicity

ABSTRACT: The data presented in Tables 1—3 show respectively the chemical structure, toxicity and neuromuscular effects of a series of N-substituted, alkyl- or alkylaryl-substituted barbituric acid derivatives, all of which possessed hypnotic and/or sedative, but not tranquilizing, properties. N-substituted derivatives showed similar action regardless of the radical. They did not affect strychnine poisoning and were not caffeine antagonists. The 5-substituted compounds exerted hypnotic action and diminished spontaneous mobility in mice. Toxicity increased when the hydroxyethyl radical of the cyclohexyl or pyridyl ring was in the beta position. Some compounds protected against strychnine.

1/4

Table I. Chemical structures of the studied preparations

		NH	CO	C	H ₂
			N—CO ⁺	H ₂	
				R ₂	
Group	Preparation	H ₁		H ₂	H ₃
	I	—CH ₃		—CH ₂ —CH—CH ₃	
A				OH	
	II	—CH ₃		—CH ₂ —CH=CH ₂	
	III	—CH ₂ —CH ₃		—CH ₃	H
	IV	—CH ₂ —CH— OH		—CH ₃	H
	V	—CH ₂ —CH— OH		—CH ₃	H
	VI	—CH ₂ —CH—CH ₃		—CH ₂ —CH—CH ₃	H
C		Br			
	VII	—CH ₂ —CH—CH ₃		—CH ₂ —CH—CH ₃	H
		OCH ₃			
	VIII	—CH ₂ —C—CH ₂ —CH ₃		—CH ₃	H
D		CH ₃			
	IX	—CH ₂ —C—CH—CH ₃		—CH ₃	H
		CH ₃			

2/4

- 42 -

Table 2. Toxicity and hypnotic properties of the studied preparations

Preparation	DL ₅₀ (mg/kg)	DH ₅₀ (mg/kg)	Narcotic coefficient (DH ₅₀ : DL ₅₀)
I	650	405	0.62
II	225	140	0.68
III	>4000	—	—
IV	1125	914	0.81
V	1565	1270	0.81
VI	1000	375	0.37
VII	325	325	1.0
VIII	1313	1313	1.0
IX	2280	—	—

Table 3. Influence of the studied preparations on spontaneous mobility in mice

Preparation	Dose	Movements of mice (as percentages of controls)
I	1/5 DL ₅₀	82
II	1/10 DL ₅₀	238
III	1/5 DL ₅₀	50
IV	1/5 DL ₅₀	36
V	1/5 DL ₅₀	40
VI	1/10 DL ₅₀	134
VII	1/5 DL ₅₀	135
VIII	1/5 DL ₅₀	35
IX	1/5 DL ₅₀	45
Control	tylose	100

3/4

- 42 -

GIELDANOWSKI, Jerzy; PRASTOWSKI, Wieslaw

Erythrocytic carbonic anhydrase activity of certain experimental animals. Arch. immun. ther. exp. 12 no.1:113-117 '64

1. Department of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, Wroclaw;
Department of Pharmacology, Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw.

*

POLAND

GENEJA, Mieczyslaw, PRASOWSKI, Wieslaw, and SWARD, Jozef,
Second Clinic of Obstetrics and Women's Diseases (II Klinika
Poznictwa i Chorob Kobietych), AM (Akademia Medyczna, Me-
dical Academy) in Szczecin (Director: Prof. Dr. med. Kazimierz
JADONSKI) and the Department of Pharmacology (Zaklad Farma-
kologii) of the Institute of Immunology and Experimental Ther-
apy (Instytut Immunologii i Terapii Doswiadczonej) of PAN
(Polska Akademia Nauk, Polish Academy of Sciences) in Szczecin
(Director: Prof. Dr. med. Jozef HANO)

"Steroid Anaesthesia in Gynecologic and Obstetric Operations
with Massive Blood Loss."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 17, No 39, 24 Sep 62,
pp 1502-1506.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary] Steroid and steroid-
ether anaesthesia was applied during 25 obstetric and gyne-
cological operations with severe blood loss. Good effect on
circulatory system noted despite large blood loss, and seemed
to prevent intra and postoperative shock. Authors suggest
that steroid anaesthesia is the less toxic.

Experiments were performed on 30 rats to confirm these

112

GENEJA, Mieczyslaw; PRASTOWSKI, Wieslaw; SWARD, Jozef

Experiences with steroid anesthesia in gynecological and obstetric operations associated with extensive blood loss. Pol. tyg. lek. 17 no.39:1502-1506 24 S '62.

1. Z II Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych AM we Wroclawiu kierownik: prof. dr med. Kazimierz Jablonski i z Zakladu Farmakologii Instytutu Immunologii i Terapii Doswiadczonej PAN; kierownik: prof. dr med. Jozef Hano.

(HYDROXYDIONE) (ANESTHESIA OBSTETRICAL)
(HEMORRHAGE POSTPARTUM) (GYNECOLOGY)

GIELDANOWSKI, Jerzy; MIŚLICKI, Wiesław

Perilymph circulation in the light of enzymatic investigations.
Otolaryng. Pol. 19 no.1:12-15 '65.

1. Z Zakładu Farmakologii Instytutu Immunologii i Terapii Dziedzictwa Polskiej Akademii Nauk we Wrocławiu (Kierownik:
Prof. dr. J. Mikołaj).

GIELDANOWSKI, Jerszy; CZEIGEK-JAGUROWSKA, Halina; PRASZOWSKI, Wieslaw

Carbonic anhydrase activity in the aqueous humor. Zlin. oczna
35 no.2:349-351 '65.

1. Z Kliniki Ocznej (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. W.J. Kapuscinski)
i z Zakladu Farmakologii Akademii Medycznej we Wrocławiu (Kierow-
nik: prof. dr. med. J. Hanno).

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.9 Vol.11/11 Surgery Nov 57
PRASZALOWICZ B.

6181. PRASZALOWICZ B., Clin. Surg. Dept., Inst. of Haematol., Warsaw.
"A new method of angiography - hypotensive angiography
BULL. ACAD. POLON. SCI. 1955, 3/7 (261-263) Illus. 5

Experiments were carried out on dogs, cats and rabbits. The author carried out direct as well as retrograde angiography on large arteries under hypotension (50-60 mm. Hg). The work is based on the premise that the blood circulation is slowed down in hypotension, which causes the contrast medium to fill the large arteries better than in angiography at normal blood pressure. Thus it was e.g. possible to make the hepatic vein visible by injecting the contrast medium into the

6181

CONT.

vena cava inferior. It is possible to produce series of pictures even with simple X-ray apparatus without any special equipment. In one patient, aortography was performed during laparotomy under hypotension (90 mm. Hg) with excellent results. The author recommends this method mainly because it replaces retrograde arteriography, since the central arteries become clearly visible even when the contrast medium is injected into the peripheral veins.

Zeman - Brno

PRASZALOWICZ, B.

Abdominal aortography as a diagnostic method in some kidney diseases. Postepy chir. 3:131-140 1956.

1. Z Oddzialu Chirurgicznego Instytutu Hematologii (Dyrektor Instytutu i Ordynator Oddzialu doc. dr. A. Trojanowski).

(ANGIOGRAPHY
aortography, abdom., diag. value in kidney dis. (Pol))
(KIDNEY DISEASES, diag.
abdom. aortography, indic. & technic (Pol))

PRA 324 lowicz, B

- ✓ 6269. Histopathological investigations on the action of heparin and of novocaine blocks in the treatment of venous thromboses.
W. Rudowski, J. Kazimierczak and H. Praszałowicz *Bull. Acad. polon. Sci.*, 1958, 4, 321-342 (Dept. of Physiopathology, Inst. of Haematology, Warsaw, Poland).--Heparin administered 2½ hr. (but not after 3 days) after Na salicylate injections have a therapeutic effect, preventing the forming of venous thromboses. Novocaine blocks, applied within 6 hr. and continued for at least 4 days, prevent the development of thrombi. Photographs are included.

E. M. RATTENBURY

PRASZALOWICZ, B.

L-8270. Radiological investigations into the therapeutic effects on venous thromboses of heparin and of novocaine blocks. B. Praszalowicz, J. Kazimierczak, and W. Rudowski *Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci.*, 1956, 4, 323-325 (Dept. of Physiopathology, Inst. of Haematology, Warsaw, Poland).—In 9 of 17 cases of heparin-treated dogs, phlebographic examination revealed canalization of the veins obturated by thrombus, the later the treatment was started, the greater were the parietal changes. There is a distinct contraction of the vein after canalisation, which diminishes the lumen of the vein by one half. Treatment with novocaine blocks increases the lumen of the veins affected by thrombosis as well as unaffected deep veins and of the arteries, thus improving the entire local circulation.
E. M. RATTENBURY

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). Blood Vascular System. Vessels. S-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 79162.

Author : Rudovskiy, V., Kazimerchak, Yu., Prashalovich, B.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Histopathological Investigation of the Action of Heparin and Novocaine Block During Treatment of Venal Thrombosis.

Orig Pub: Byul. Pol'skoy AN Ots. 2, 1956, 4, No 9, 345-346.

Abstract: To study the mechanism of the action of heparin and a novocaine block during thrombosis, tests were carried out on 50 dogs. After the introduction of 2.5 [sic] ml of a 50% solution of sodium salicylate into the vein of the anterior extremity, a thrombosis was formed in 6-12 hours. The use of heparin at 200 mg per day internally,

Card 1/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

POLAND
POLAND/Pharmacology, Toxicology. Local Anesthetics

V-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, No 23266

Author : Prashalovich B., Kazimerchak Iu., Ridovsky B.
Inst : Not Given

Title : Radiological Studies of Heparin and Novocaine Blocking Action
in Venous Thrombosis Therapy

Orig Pub : Biul. Polskoy AN Otd. 2, 1956, 4, No 9, 347-349

Abstract : The experiments were carried out on 20 dogs with thrombosis, caused by injecting 2.5 ml of 50% sodium salicylate (I) solution in a subcutaneous vein of the rear extremity. Daily for 10 days one group of animals received intravenously 4 ml of heparin, and another group by the two-sided blocking method 50 ml of a 0.25% novocaine solution (III). The treatment began 1-5 days following administration of I. Radiographic prints were made every 3 days on the intravenous administration of 10 ml of a 30% iodurone solution. During the treatment with II angospasm of the veins, arteries and capillaries was noted. III caused a distinct dilatation of venous luminosity.

Card : 1/1

PRASZALOWICZ, Bronislaw

Experimental studies on the treatment of thrombosis with heparin
and lumbar procaine blocks. Polski przegl. chir. 28 no.7:651-653
July 56.

1. Z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M. w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr.
T. Butkiewicz i z Dzialu Patofizjologii Instytutu Hematologii w
Warszawie Dyrektor Instytutu: doc. dr. A. Trojanowski.
(ANESTHESIA, REGIONAL, in various diseases,
lumbar procaine block in exper. thrombosis (Pol))
(PROCAINE, effects,
on exper. thrombosis, lumbar block (Pol))
(HEPARIN, effects,
on exper. thrombosis (Pol))
(THROMBOSIS, experimental,
eff. of heparin & lumbar procaine block (Pol))

HYKOWSKI, H.; PRASZALOWICZ, B.; KAZIMIERCZAK, J.; PANASEWICZ, J.; HUBL, S.

Experimental assay with control of ventricular fibrillation in bloodless heart surgery in hypothermia. Acta physiol. polon. 8 no.3:515-517 1957.

1. Z II Zakladu Chirurgii Instytutu Doskonalenia i Specjalizacji Kadr Lekarskich Kierownik: prof. dr J. Rutkowski Z Kliniki Chirurgicznej Instytutu Hematologii Kierownik: doc. dr A. Trojanowski Z Zakladu Fizjopatologii Instytutu Hematologii Kierownik: kand. nauk med. J. Panasewicz Prace wykonano w ramach tematyki Komisji Patogenezy Wstrzascow Polskiej Akademii Nauk.

(HYPOTHERMIA, experimental,
in heart surg., prev. of ventric. fibril. (Pol))
(HEART, surgery,
exper. bloodless with hypothermia, prev. of ventric. fibril.
(Pol))
(VENTRICULAR FIBRILLATION, prevention and control,
in exper. heart surg. with hypothermia (Pol))

PRASZALOWICZ, Bronislaw

Application of non-specific animal plasma in clinical practice.
Polski tygod. lek. 12 no.10:366-369 4 Mar 57.

1. (Z Oddzialu Chirurgicznego Instytutu Hematologii w Warszawie;
ordinator oddzialu i dyrektor instytutu: doc. dr. A. Trojanowski).
adres: Warszawa, Chocimska 5, Instytut Hematologii.

(PLASMA SUBSTITUTES

non-specific animal plasma in blood transfusion,
review (Pol))

KWIETNIAK, Kazimierz; PRASZALOWICZ, Bronislaw

Treatment of severe burns. Polski tygod. lek. 12 no.34:1321-1325
19 Aug 57.

1. (Z Osrodk Oparzeniowego Instytutu Hematologii; dyrektor Instytutu:
doc. dr A. Trojanowski) Adres: Warszawa, ul. Chocimska 5. Instytut
Hematologii.

(BURNS, therapy,
review (Pol))

PRASZALOWICZ, Bronislaw

Primary suture of the common bile duct following its opening. Polski
przegl. chir. 30 no.5:598-600 May 58.
(BILE DUCT COMMON, surgery,
choledochotomy, primary suture (Pol))

TROJANOWSKI, Andrzej; REKWART, Stefan; PRASZALOWICZ, Bronislaw; NASILOWSKI, Wieslaw; OLESINSKI, Wladyslaw

Surgical problems in splenectomy. Polskie arch. med. wewn. 29 no.3:
321-326 1959.

Z Oddzialu Chirurgicznego Instytutu Hematologii w Warszawie Kierownik:
doc. dr med. A. Trojanowski. Adres autora: Warszawa, ul. Chocimska 5,
Instytut Hematologii.
(SPLEEN, surgery,
excis., surg. aspects (Pol))

REKWART, Stefan; MASILOWSKI, Wieslaw; OLEŚIŃSKI, Władysław; PRASZALOWICZ, Bronisław; TROJANOWSKI, Andrzej

Experiences with splenectomy in hematological indications. Polskie arch. med. wewn. 29 no. 3:351-360 1959.

1. Z Oddziału Chirurgicznego Instytut Hematologii w Warszawie Dyrektor:
doc. dr med. A. Trojanowski. Adres sytira: Warszawa, ul. Chocimska 5,
Instytut Hematologii

(SPLIEEN, surgery,
excis. in blod. dis. (Pol))

(BLOOD DISEASES, surgery,
splenectomy (Pol))

PRASZALOWICZ BRONISLAW
EXCERITA MEDICA Seć 2 Vol 12/2 Physiology Feb 59

719. EXPERIMENTS ON AN 'EMPTY' HEART IN HYPOTHERMIA. ATTEMPTS AT PROPHYLAXIS AND CURE OF VENTRICULAR FIBRILLATION AND CARDIAC ARREST - Doświadczenie na 'pustym sercu' w hipotermii. Próby przeciwdziałania migotaniu komór i zatrzymaniu się serca - Rykowski H., Praszalowicz B., Kazimierczak J., Panasewicz J., Hubi S. and Darocha T. Nowolipki 15 m. 33, bl. 46, Warszawa - POL. TYG. LEK. 1958, 13/16 (581-588) Tables 2 Illus. 2

Results in 65 dogs are reported. Operations were carried out in selective hypothermia, the dog's head being cooled to about 28°C., with the general body temperature at about 32°C. Ventricular fibrillation and cardiac arrest occurred less frequently than in similar operations in general hypothermia. During operations in general hypothermia the circulation was stopped for 10-20 min. at a temperature of 25-23°C. Ventricular fibrillation was always more frequent in such experiments. This is ascribed to changes in oxygenation, metabolism and cardiac electrolytes, due to a considerable lowering of temperature and arrest of the circulation. Perfusion of the coronary arteries with oxygenated blood or with Hank's fluid or 40% glucose solution with insulin considerably reduced the incidence of fibrillation and facilitated reanimation of the failing or arrested heart. The perfusion fluids had a temperature of 37-39°C. and it is believed that this may favour penetration into the myocardial cells. Defibrillation was effected by injection of 10 ml. of 7.5% KCl solution into the coronary arteries. In the authors' opinion, electric shock is necessary only to restart an arrested heart. The chief problem of operations of this kind is defined as the prevention of signs of cardiac exhaustion by the use of sustaining drugs, good oxygenation and the use of drugs keeping metabolic and electrolyte equilibria as near as possible to normal. Late reanimation was found to be a serious difficulty; many dogs died during the first 24 hr. following a successful experiment. This is ascribed to progressive changes in the cells of the heart during the postoperative period, the perfusion of the coronary arteries during the operation having provided only a partial and temporary compensation. Haemorrhage into the pleura while the dog is being rewarmed is a very dangerous complication. Further experiments on early and late reanimation of the heart are in progress.

(II, 18)

II Zakładu Chirurg. I.D., S.K.L.; z Oddz. Chir. Inst.
HEMATOLOGII, z Fizjopatologii, Inst. HEMATOL.

JAKUBOWSKA, Lucja, mgr inz.; PRASZKIEWICZ, Aniela, mgr.

Hydrochemical and hydrobiological characteristics of the
Wyznica River. Cosp wodna 23 no.7:281-283 Jl '63.

1. Zaklad Ochrony i Uzytkowania Wod, Warszawa.

BILINSKI, Jan, mgr. inz.; CZYZ, Kazimiera, mgr.; PRASZKIEWICZ, Aniela, mgr.

Certain results of testing the state of water pollution of the
Wkra River. Gosp wodna 22 no.7:332-334 Jl '62.

1. Zaklad Ochrony Wod, Instytut Gospodarki Wodnej, Warszawa.

PRAT, B.; BENESHOVA, D. [Benesova, D.]; DEYDAR, R. [Deidar, R.]; GATALA, M.

Experimental pyelonephritis. Urologiia 28 no.5:11-15 S-0'63
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz Instituta bolezney krovoobrashcheniya (dir. - dotsent Ya. Brod) v Prague, kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii i mikrobiologii fakul'teta detskoy meditsiny (zav. - dotsent D. Beneshova) Karlova universiteta v Prague i Instituta klinicheskoy i eksperimental'noy khirurgii (dir. - prof. V. Shpachek) (Sapek, V.) v Prague.

PRAT, S.; POSLIPISIL, F.

Humic acids with C¹⁴. In English. p. 71.

BIOLOGIA PLANTARUM. (Ceskoslovenska akademie ved. Biologicky ustav)
Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 1, no. 1, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAJ), LC, Vol. 8, no. 11, Nov. 1959
Uncl.

PRAT, S.; SESTAK, Z.

Autrophic-heterotrophic relationships in natural water. In English. p. 81.

BIOLOGIA PLANTARUM. (Ceskoslovenska akademie ved. Biologicky ustav) Praha,
Czechoslovakia. Vol. 1, no. 2, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 12, December 1959
unclu.

PRAT, S.

Reciprocal effect of the physical structure of media. Biol. listy
31 no.3-4:214-218 Jan 51.
(CIML 20:5)

1. Institute of Plant Physiology, Prague.

PRAT, S.; KUBIN, Sh.

Assimilation and respiration of thermophytic blue-green algae
[with English summary in insert]. Fiziol.rast. 3 no.6:508-515
N-D '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Kolleksiya kul'tur avtotrofnykh organizmov CVSAV Chekhoslovatskoy
akademii nauk. Karlov, universitet, Praga.
(Algae) (Photosynthesis) (Plants--Respiration) (Plants, Effect of
temperature on)

Country : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Category: Soil Science. Organic Fertilizers.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 14, 1958, № 53106.

Author : Prat, S.; Catsky, J.; Melichar, O.

Inst :
Title : The Influence of Humus Materials (Oxyhumolite) on Plants.

Orig Pub: Acta Soc bot Polon 1957, 26, No 2, 325-347

Abstract: The influence on plants of the friable sooty coals occurring in northern Czechoslovakia, popularly known as "Capuchins" and today called oxyhumolites, was studied. Some samples contain a great number of dust grains: a series of micro-elements (Mn, Cu, Cr, Ti and others). Free humic

Card : 1/2

Country : CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Category: Soil Science. Organic Fertilizers

J

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 14, 1958, No 63106

acids occur in a quantity of 29-37%; those combined with Ca, from 10 to 35%. Doses of 3.6 and 9 kg/m² were studied. The application of oxyhumolite increases the moisture capacity of soils, but at the same time approximately doubles the stagnant water reserve. Some samples of hymolite increase the crop yield, but they are inert and even inhibitory. In experiments with rice, the grain harvest increased by two or three times when oxyhumolite from Osvebozene was applied, and positive results were also obtained with carrots and other crops. -- Z.I. Zhurbitskiy

Card : 2/2

J-46

PRAT, S.

Assimilation and respiration of thermophilic blue-green algae. S. Prat and Št. Kubin (Charles Univ., Prague). Fiziol. Rastenj 3, 598-15(1958).—Expts. with *Mastigocladus laminosus*, *Symploca* sp., and *Oscillatoria animalis* in aq. medium with normal mineral salt supply, showed that photosynthesis in these plants begins at 5°, but consumption of O₂ is difficult to establish even at 10°. Growth begins only at about 30°. At 60° all species die. Respiration curves are shallow. Temp. coeffs. of photosynthesis are rather high especially in *Oscillatoria* (3.4) in mid-range, but fall rapidly at high temp. At lower temp. photosynthesis declines more rapidly than does the respiration. Max. gas metabolism occurs at 65°.

G. M. Kosolapoff

2

PPAT, S.

Effect of sumus matter (extracts from lowgrade coal) on algae. p. 525

Vol. 4, no. 9, Oct. 1955
CESKOSLOVENSKA BIOLOGIE
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5, No. 4, 1956

PRAT, S., prof. dr. (Praha)

Introduction to peloids. Fysiat. vest., Praha 32 no.4:97-98 July 54.

(PEAT,
balneol. use in Czech.)
(BALNEOLOGY,
peat ther. in Czech.)

PRAT, S.

On the influence of humate substances upon the assimilation of mineral salts and the origination of chlorophil in plants. Acta agrobotan 9 no.1:117-121 '60.

PRAT, S.

Effect of humic compounds on the metabolism in plants. Vest.
Mosk. un. Ser. 6: Biol., pochv. 20 no.1(26-32) Jan '65.
(MIRA 18,3)

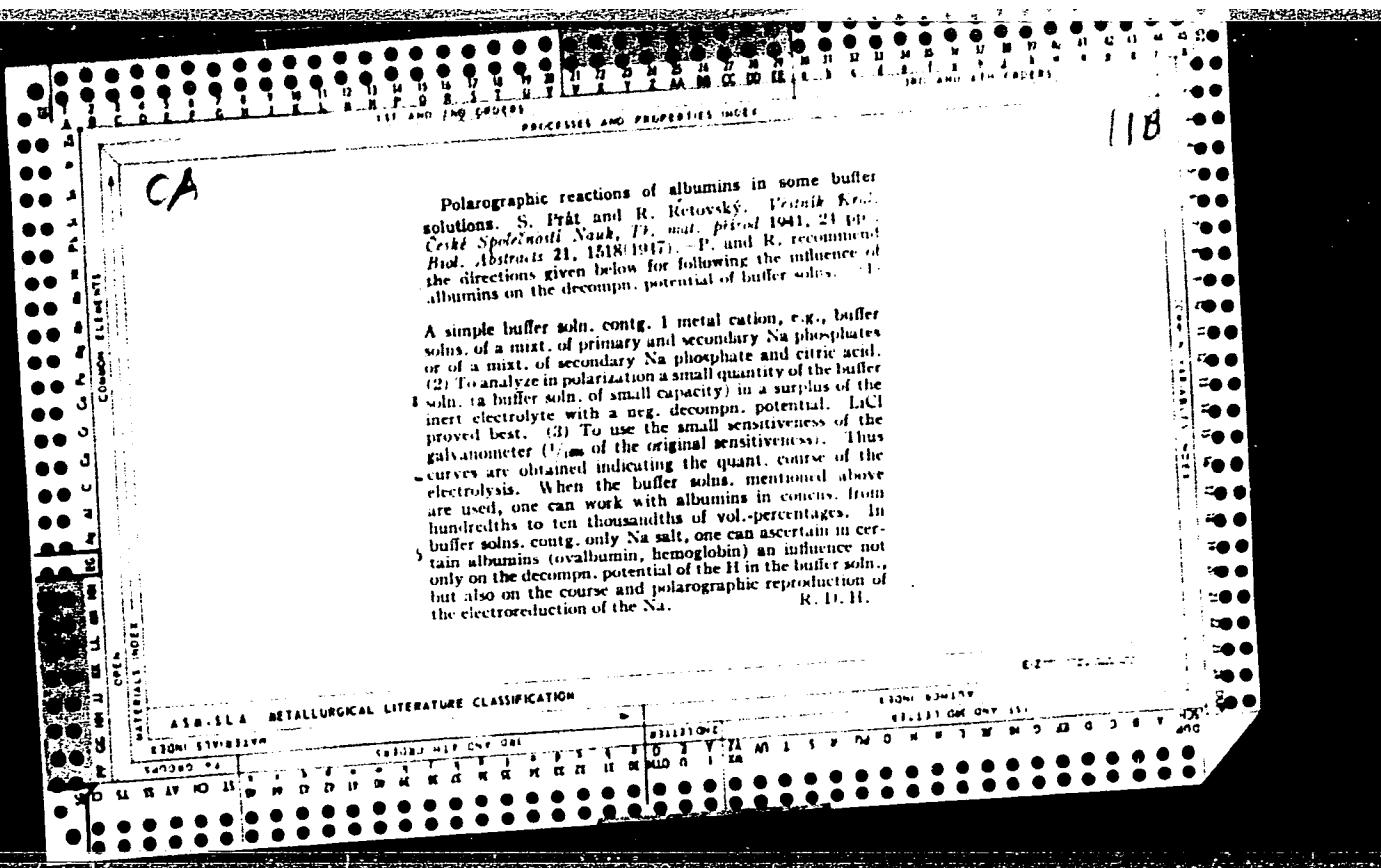
I. Deystvit'nyy chlen Chekhoslovatskoj Akademii nauk,
zaveduyushchiy kafedroy fiziologii rastenij Karlovskego
universiteta v Prague.

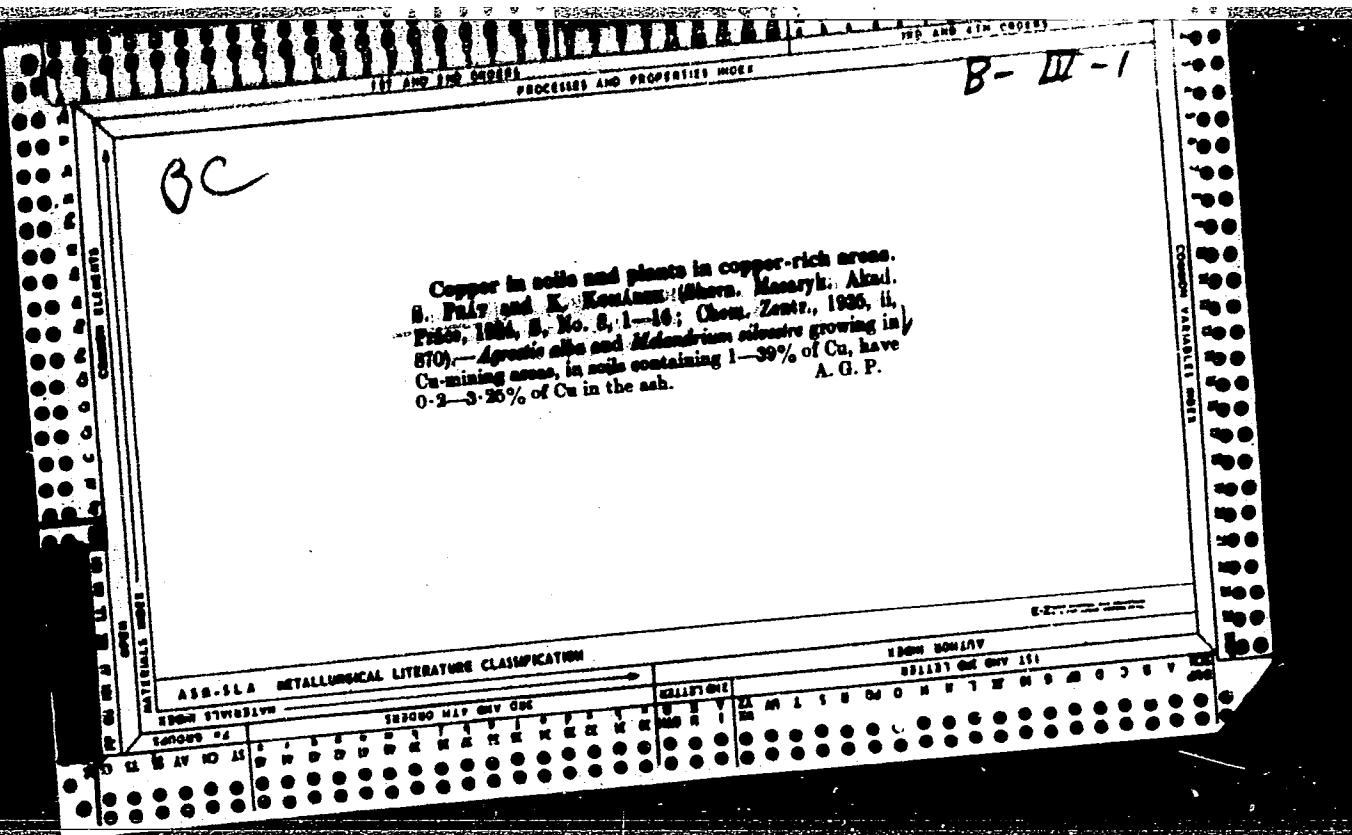
b7c

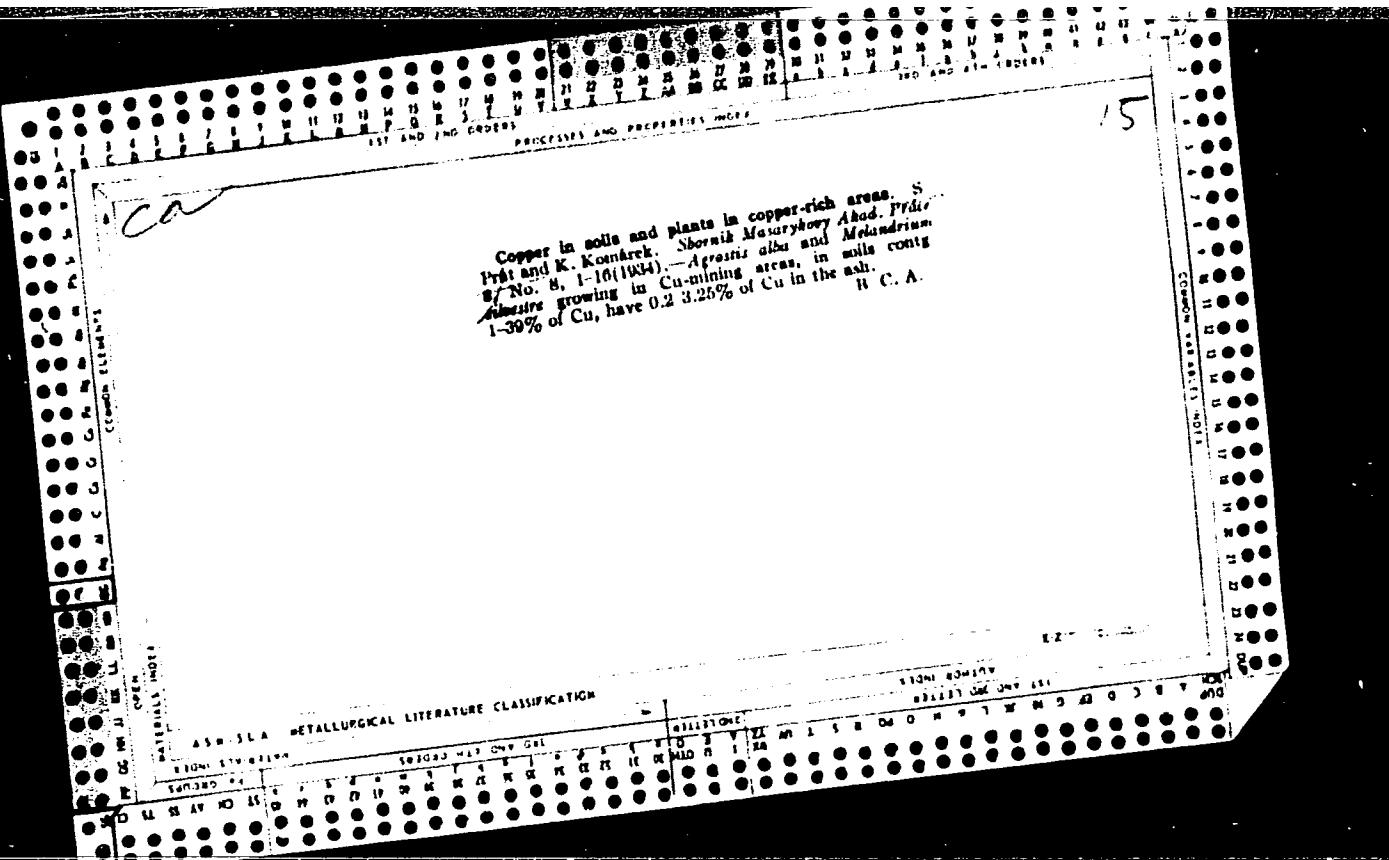
CA

The reaction of algal cells with Schiff's reagent. S.
Prát, *Spiryridinae, Pirophytidae, Takton, Karyogamy*
Pinn. (Acta Facultat. Reunim. Nat. Univ. Carolinae)
No. 177, 15 pp. (1947) (in English). This is a continuation
of the work reported in C.I. 43, 18377. When
Schiff's reagent was applied to the following no color de-
veloped: Cyanophyceae, Diatomaceae, Volvocaceae
Tetrasporaceae, Protoscyceae, Ulotrichaceae, Micro-
sporaceae, Cladophoraceae, Desmidiales; Mesotrichaceae,
and Characeae. When the reaction was given it was in
some cases bright purple and in others the fat globules
or the engorgated cell contents of recently killed cells
were stained a deep bluish violet. The reaction was given
in only two cases by the living plastids. The reaction
was given by Heterokontiae, Protosiphon, some Odo-
gonaceae, *Vaucleria* spp., only the copulating cells of
some *Spirogyra* spp., and Desmidaceae. The substance
that gave the reaction is not known. / E. L. Green

Slovenian mineral springs and travertine. S. Prát,
J. Hanáčková and J. Volkov-Starohorský. Štormík
Masarykovej Akad. Práce 8, No. 5, 1-19(1934). -The in-
fluence of phys. and biol. factors on the mineral content
of spring waters and on the rate and structure of sediment
deposition is discussed. B. C. A.

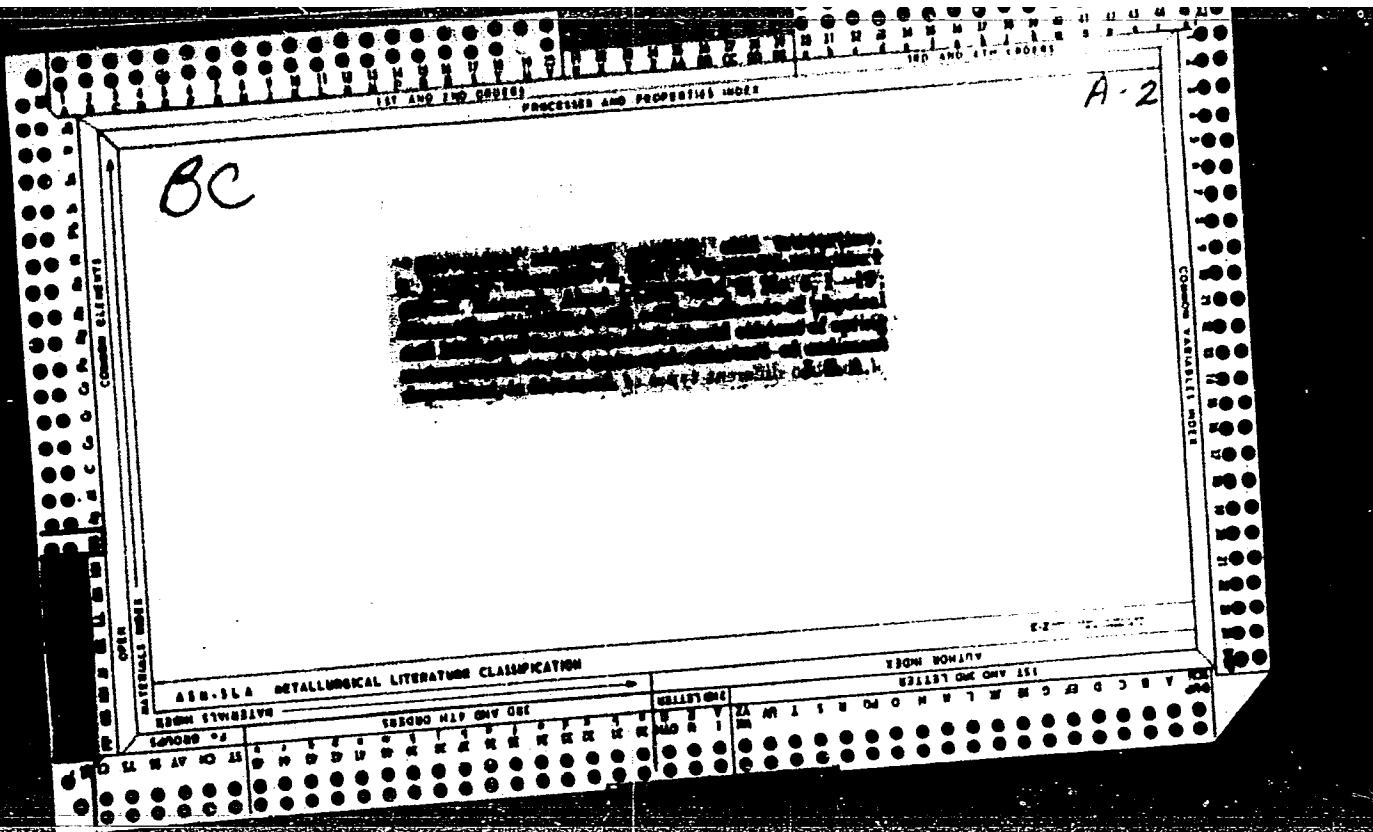






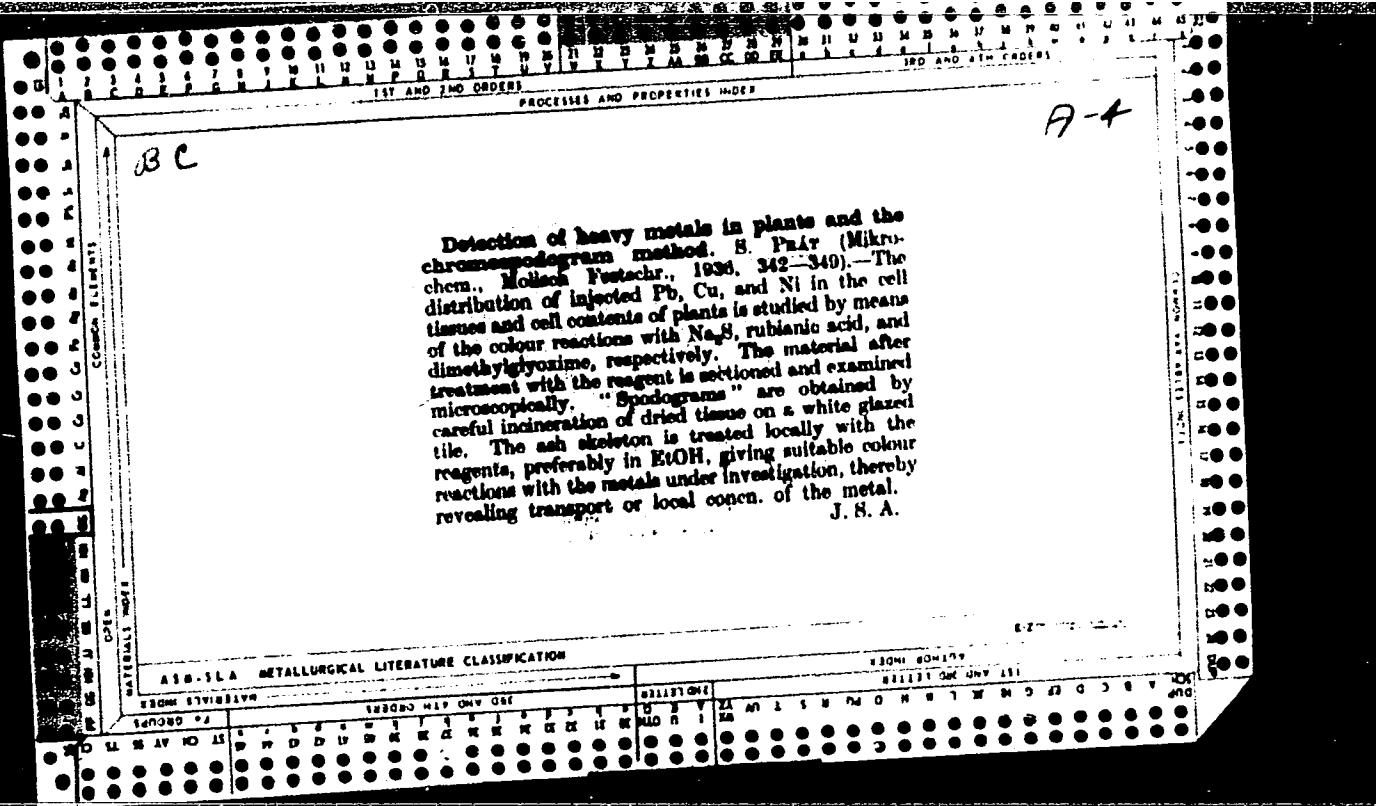
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001342830007-3



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001342830007-3"



Studies in biolithogenesis—calcareous algae and cyanophyceae and their importance in the formation of travertines. Svatava Ptáček. Praha (České Akad.) 1929. 147 pp.; Mineralog. Abstracts 4, 405-6; cf. C. A. 22, 1039. Travertine formation is considered from chem., physicochem., physiological, botanical and geological points of view in this monograph. New colorimetric detns. of H-ion concn. in running waters depositing travertine are given. In these streams a decrease in acidity downward is proved. The encrustations of CaCO₃ on algae were calcite; only on Chara from the Jupiter Terrace, Yellowstone National Park were spherules of aragonite found. The principal factors that det. the deposition of travertine are the assimilation activity of algae and the concns. of H ions and of CO₂. I. F. SCHAEFER

SEARCH ALL INDEXES

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CZ/0062/66/008/006/0476/0478

AUTHOR: Lisa, Ludmila; Prat, S.

ORG: Culture Collection of Autotrophic Organisms, Institute of Experimental Botany,
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague

TITLE: The effect of hydroxamates on the growth of the alga *Scenedesmus obliquus*

SOURCE: Biologia plantarum, v. 8, no. 6, 1966, 476-478

TOPIC TAGS: hydroxamate, albomycin, alanine, algae

ABSTRACT: The effect of hydroxamates on the growth of the alga *Scenedesmus obliquus* was studied using the preparation albomycin (a ferric hydroxamate) obtained from Dr. O. Mikes from the Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague. The algae were cultivated in static conditions at 20C with periodic illumination of six hr light (1800 lux) and six hr dark, using as nutrient media: a) Benson's nutrient with various albomycin concentrations, and b) Benson's medium with various albomycin concentrations and iron content 10 times lower. Growth was determined colorimetrically. Addition of albomycin to Benson's nutrient solution does not significantly affect growth of the algal culture; however, addition of albomycin to Benson's medium with lower iron content stimulated algal growth by up to 60%. Investigations of the effect of alanine hydroxamate (a nonferric hydroxamate) on algal growth indicate no growth

1/2

- 33 -

ACC NR: AP6036303

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0062/66/008/006/0476/0478

AUTHOR: Lisa, Ludmila; Prat, S.

ORG: Culture Collection of Autotrophic Organisms, Institute of Experimental Botany,
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague

TITLE: The effect of hydroxamates on the growth of the alga *Scenedesmus obliquus*

SOURCE: Biologia plantarum, v. 8, no. 6, 1966, 476-478

TOPIC TAGS: hydroxamate, albomycin, alanine, algae

ABSTRACT: The effect of hydroxamates on the growth of the alga *Scenedesmus obliquus* was studied using the preparation albomycin (a ferric hydroxamate) obtained from Dr. O. Mikes from the Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague. The algae were cultivated in static conditions at 20C with periodic illumination of six hr light (1800 lux) and six hr dark, using as nutrient media: a) Benson's nutrient with various albomycin concentrations, and b) Benson's medium with various albomycin concentrations and iron content 10 times lower. Growth was determined colorimetrically. Addition of albomycin to Benson's nutrient solution does not significantly affect growth of the algal culture; however, addition of albomycin to Benson's medium with lower iron content stimulated algal growth by up to 60%. Investigations of the effect of alanine hydroxamate (a nonferric hydroxamate) on algal growth indicate no growth

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6036303

stimulation, which suggests that the presence of the ferric complex is essential for stimulation. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 13Jun66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 5106

Card 2/2

Petr, Silvestr, Akademik prof. PhDr. [REDACTED]

Agents in peloids. Cas. lek. cesk. 96 no. 2: 932-934 12 July 57.

1. Ustav pro fysiologii rostlin university Karlovy, hydromy ustanov
balneologicky. [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

(MUD THERAPY,

organic & inorganic chem. agents in mud, deterg. (Cs))

HATALA, H.; PRST, M; RETK, O. Technicka spoluprace; KRAJNOVA, K.;
VASKROVA, E.

The use of TTC - a test for determining the significance of
bacteriuria in pregnancy. Cas. lek. cest. 104 no. 9:221
26 F'65.

I. Ustav klinické a experimentální chirurgie v Praze (reditel:
prof. dr. B. Špaček, DrSc.); Ustav pro choroby oběhu krevního v
Praze (reditel: prof. dr. J. Brod, DrSc.); a Zemské oddělení Ustavu
národního zdraví ČAV v Praze 4, (reditel: UNZ MUDr. Z. Vaclavík).

PRAT, V.

Therapy with small doses of kanamycin in patients with chronic pyelonephritis with resistant urinary infections. Cas. lek. cesk. 103 no. 18:490-494. 3 My'64

1. Istav pro choroby obehu krevniho v Praze; reditel: prof. dr. J. Brod, DrSc.

BROD, J.; FENCL, V.; HEJL, Z.; JIRKA, J.; PRAT, V.

Results of long-term treatment of chronic glomerulonephritis with corticoids. Acta med. acad. sci. hung. 19 no.2:117-125 '63.

1. Institute for Cardiovascular Research (Director: Prof. J. Brod)
Prague, Czechoslovakia.

(GLOMERULONEPHITIS) (KIDNEY FUNCTION TESTS)
(CORTISONE) (PREDNISONE) (CORTICOTROPIN)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HORNÝCH, A., PRAT, V., HEJL, Z., and DEJDAR, R., with technical cooperation of CAPKOVA, E., and TROUSIL, V., Institute for the Blood-Circulation Diseases (Ustav pro choroby obehu krevního), Prague, Prof.Dr J. BROD, Dr of Sciences, director.

"Effect of Aortography on Renal Function With Regard to Contrast Substances"

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol CII, No 34, 23 August 63,
pp 926-934.

Abstract [Authors' English summary, modified]: Seldinger's method or lumbar puncture were applied to 58 patients in abdominal aortography. The effect of Diodon, Triumbren, Pyelosil, Hypaque, and Urografin on the glomerular filtration was compared. Addis' sediment and quantitative proteinuria were examined in 27 patients. Hypaque and Urografin proved most useful. Diodon and Triumbren are not suitable for this examination. After Diodon two patients developed a transient renal insufficiency. An examination of the renal function is essential before every aortography. In patients with a markedly reduced glomerular filtration aortography involves a great hazard. Fourteen references.

1/1

PRAT, Vladimir MUDr

Comparison of the concentration indexes of the right and left kidney in chronic pyelonephritis. Vnitr.lek.Brno 1 no.8:567-577 Aug '55.

1. Ustav pro choroby obehu krevniho, Praha-Krc . Praha-Krc.
Budejovicka c.800, ustav pro choroby obehu krevniho.

(PYELONEPHRITIS, physiology

kidney funct., creatinine and inulin concentration
indexes in left and right kidney, comparison)

(KIDNEY FUNCTION TEST,

creatine & inulin concentration indexes in left &
right kidney in pyelonephritis, comparison)

KOCVARA, S.; PRAT, V.

Separated clearance. I. A demonstration of the inaccuracy of methods based on the calculation of the volume of bladder urine. Chekh. fiziol. 4 no.3:283-287 1955.

1. Institute of Clinical and Experimental Surgery, Urology Dept., Prague Institute for Cardio-vascular Diseases, Prague.
(KIDNEY FUNCTION TESTS,
clearance of individual kidneys, errors & corrections
in calculation of urine in bladder.)

PRAT, V.; KOVARA, S.; Technical collaboration: A. Jancarikova; E. Kotanova;
D. Rosicka

Separated clearance. II. Changes in the activity of the kidneys
following catheterization of the ureters. Chekh. fiziol. 4 no.3:
288-297 1955.

1. Institute for Cardio-vascular Diseases, Institute for Clinical
and Experimental Surgery, Prague.

(KIDNEY FUNCTION TESTS,

clearance of individual kidneys, eff. of catheterization
on kidney funct.)

(CATHETERIZATION,

ureters, eff. on kidney funct. in determ. of individual
clearance of kidneys)

(URETERS,

catheterization, eff. on kidney funct. in determ. of
individual clearance of kidneys)

KOCVARA, S.; PRAT, V.

Separate clearance. I. Demonstration of mathematical errors in
methods of evaluation of urine in the bladder. Česk. fysiol.
4 no.3:319-323 1955.

1. Ustav pro klinickou a experimentalni chirurgii, Ustav pro
choroby obehu krevniho, Praha.

(KIDNEY FUNCTION TESTS,

separate clearance tests, errors in determ. of urine
in bladder)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

M. HATALA, V. PRAT and D. BENESOVA, Institute of Clinical and Experimental Surgery (Ustav klinicke a eksperimentalni chirurgie)
Institute for Cardiovascular Diseases (Ustav pro choroby obehu krevniho)
Chair of Pathological Anatomy and Microbiology of Faculty of Pediatrics
Charles University (Katedra patologicke anatomie a mikrobiologie fakulty
detskeho lekarstvi KU [Karlove University],) Prague.

"Colibacillary Bacteremia in Rabbits with Intact Kidneys and After
Unilateral Nephrectomy."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 12, No 2, 1963; p 151.

Abstract: Unilateral nephrectomy did not essentially change the susceptibility of rabbits to hematogenous pyelonephritis-pyelitis induced by i.v. inoculation of 1 to $2 \cdot 10^9$ or 6 to 10^9 of E. coli O₂₆B₆. Graph.

1/1

BRGD, J.; HORNYCH, A.; VAVREJN, B.; PRAT, V.; KOTKOVÁ, E.; IMIDAR, F.;
OPRELT, A.; CHARVAT, P.

Isotope renography in the diagnosis of chronic pyelonephritis.
Cas. lek. Cesk. 104 no.52:1409-1420 24 D '65.

1. Ustav pro choroby obehu krevniho v Praze (ředitel prof.
dr. J. Brod, DrSc.) a Vyzkumny ustav pro využití radioizotopu
v lekarstvi (vedouci MUDr. B. Vavrejn, CSc.).

FRAT, V.; BENESOVA, D.

Urolithiasis in rabbits with ureteral obstruction. Physiol.
bohemoslov. 12 no.3:263-268 '63.

1. Institute for Cardiovascular Research, Prague and the
Department of Pathology, Paediatric Medical Faculty, Charles
University, Prague.

{URINARY CALCULI) (URETERAL OBSTRUCTION)
(ESCHERICHIA COLI INFECTIONS) (CHEMISTRY)
(UROGRAPHY)

PRAT, V.; HATALA, M.; BENESOVA, D.

The influence of experimental hypertension on the resistance
of kidneys to haematogenous E. coli infection in the rabbit.
Cor vasa 5 no.3:211-219 '63.

1. Institute for Cardiovascular Research, Institute for
Clinical and Experimental Surgery, Prague, and the Depart-
ment of Pathology, Paediatric Faculty, Caroline University,
Prague.

(PYELITIS) (PYELONEPHRITIS)
(ESCHERICHIA COLI INFECTIONS)
(HYPERTENSION, RENAL)

PRAT, V.; KOCVARA, S; Technicka asistence: A. Jancarikova; M. Kotanova;
D. Rosicks

Separate clearance. II. Modification of kidney function following
intubation of ureters. Cesk. fysiol. 4 no.3:324-332 1955.

1. Ustav pro choroby obehu krevniho, Ustav pro klinickou a
experimentalni chirurgii, Praha.

(KIDNEY FUNCTION TESTS,

separate clearance tests, eff. of ureteral intubation
on kidney funct.)

(URETERS, physiology,

eff. of intubation on kidney funct. in separate
clearance tests)

PRAT, V. MUDr; BROD, J. Doc. MUDr; ANTONIN, V. MUDr. Prim.; PACES, V. MUDr.
Doc.; NEUWIRT, K. MUDr prof.

Urinary calculi. Prakt. lek., Praha 35 no. 5:107-111 5 Mar 55.

1. Usavv pro choroby obehu krevniho v Praze - Krci
(CALCULI
urinary)
(URINARY TRACT, calculi)